

*
LIST OF ROSES

NOW IN CULTIVATION AT

CHATEAU ELEONORE,

CANNES,

WITH DESCRIPTIVE NOTES.

Brougham + Vaux



LONDON :

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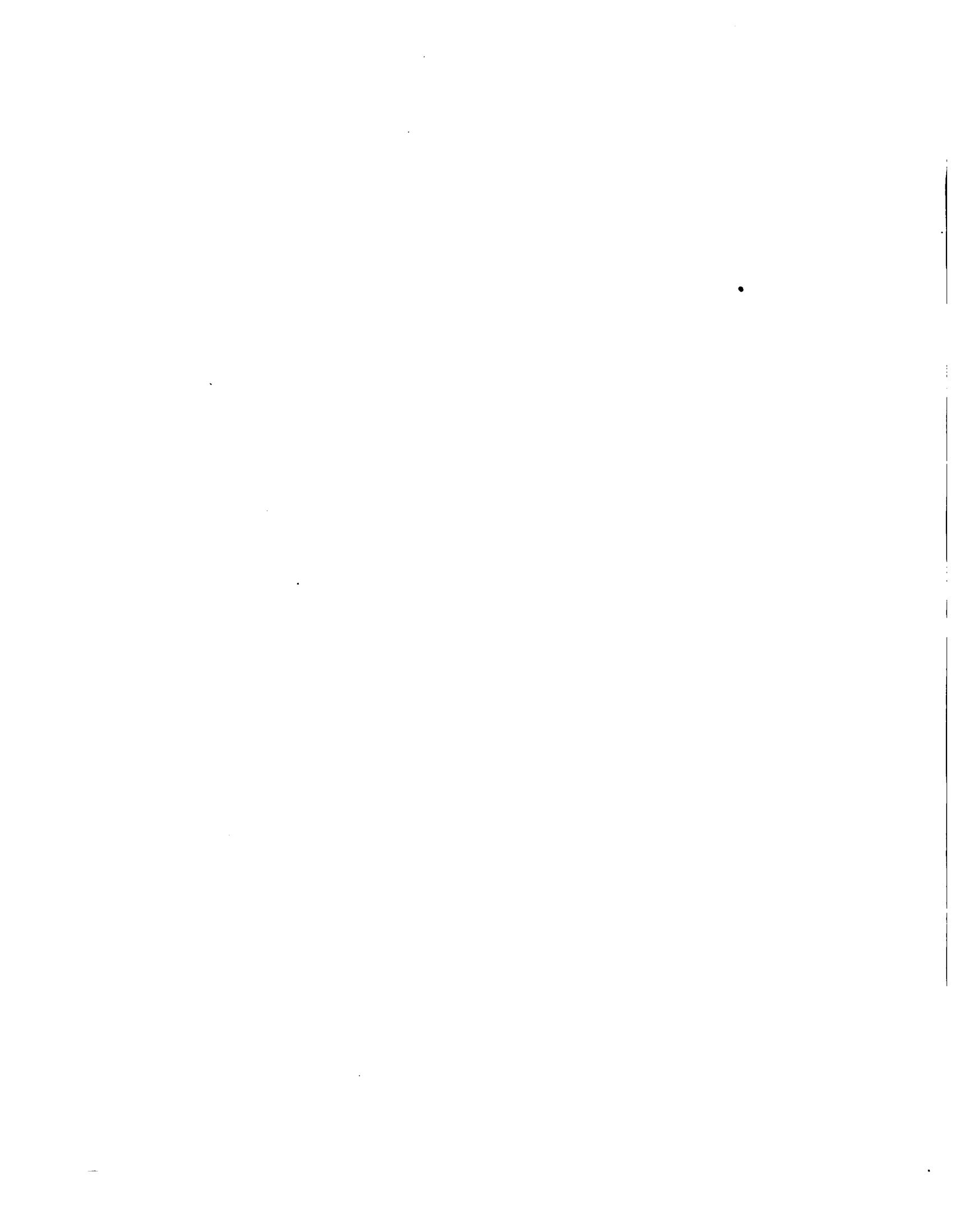
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., ETC.

THIS OPUSCULUM IS,

BY KINDLY PERMISSION,

MOST GRATEFULLY DEDICATED.



THIS is in no sense intended as a treatise on Roses, a subject so frequently dealt with by many pens and tongues, that anything I could add would be but a repetition of what has been better said by others. My wish is briefly and without detail to describe under what conditions of life and surroundings the Rose is found at Cannes, the treatment it receives at our hands, and the repayment we obtain for our care and solicitude. Then follows a simple catalogue (bereft of botanical jargon) of the varieties now cultivated in this garden, to each one being appended a note, taken in almost every instance from observations on the spot, which I hope may present to the reader a faithful and clear delineation of the appearance, colour, general habits, and behaviour of the variety it attempts to describe. I shall be pleased and more than repaid should such information prove of service or interest to any Rose-grower.

The descriptions may be rejected by some as being too highly coloured, or not in harmony with the experience of English cultivators; but before the critic condemns them as unreliable, I would ask him to consider the climate and surroundings, and remember that our Roses rejoice here in a depth of soil altogether unknown in England, circumstances sufficient to account for a great difference in form, colour, and size. Many Roses, particularly the Tea-scented varieties, are so strengthened and beautified by the sunshine and diet obtained here, that thus embellished, they would hardly be recognised by their kinsfolk at home, many of whom, poor things, have, under the grey skies of England, to struggle for mere existence. As examples may be mentioned two of the most common and best known of the Tea Roses, viz., "Marie Van Houtte" and "Papa Gontier." There is in this garden a single plant of the former (vide illustration on page 25) seven or eight years old, having a circumference of no less than seventy feet, close to which is a "Papa Gontier" grown in cylindrical form, whose diameter is seven, and height nearly twenty-five, feet. It is difficult to exaggerate the beauty of these plants when in full bloom; and that such vigour, size, and magnificence are attainable can hardly be believed by those whose experience of the cultivation of Tea Roses has been confined to England.

Here we have a variety of soils—disintegrated gneiss or mica-schist (so beloved by the Mimosas, which when properly managed is highly fertile), stiff red earth

with affinity to clay, a rich loam of great depth, and a poorer loam mixed with sand. As will readily be guessed, it is the red earth and rich loam that the Roses love best, and that these are highly favourable cannot be doubted. The greedy Rose, however, does not care to live on soil alone, but requires artificial food, and that must be administered regularly and liberally before she can be induced to produce perfection of flowers or true vigour of growth. In planting it is good to give to each a liberal supply of fresh soil mixed with manure, and not allow grass or flowering plants to be in the immediate vicinity; these, acting as leeches, draw from the ground the very ingredients that are required for the life-blood of the Rose. Too much shelter is not necessary, but rather hurtful; it is a free circulation of air with abundance of sunlight that are required to insure general prosperity and the avoidance of mildew. Of course it is not desirable that trees should grow too near the Rose plantations, but I hardly think the shade or even drip from their branches does so much harm in this country as in England; the finest "Duc de Magenta" of my acquaintance, splendid both as regards growth and number and size of its flowers, is trained up an olive tree.

Roses do well here on their own roots, whether as standards, bushes, or trees, if they are worked, that is budded or grafted, on another stock, "Indica Major" is the popular favourite, proved to be greatly superior to the well-known "Manetti," which often finds a difficulty in withstanding the heats of summer. The red Rose "Bobrinsky" (a hybrid of Tea and Ile Bourbon), "Souvenir de la Malmaison," and the Banksian group all make good stocks. The Hybrid Perpetuals are pruned in the middle of August, and Teas a month later, this being the season in which they are most at rest. Here the principal duty of the pruning knife is the excision of dead wood. The close pruning so beloved by English growers—indeed the dominant idea of many, who are not satisfied till they have reduced standards to the shape and appearance of walking-sticks, and as regards bushes leave nothing to be seen on the clean cultivated beds of soil but stools at regular distances—is a particular system of faith or worship we neither follow nor greatly admire; such unbelief has so far been productive of results that cannot be considered as unsatisfactory. In this country Nature is bountiful; it is wise, therefore, to allow Rose plants to follow, their own inclinations, rather than fashion them by artificial restraints to obey the cultivator's wishes. Keeping such sentiments in mind, we do not take the trouble to thin out buds in order to obtain more presentable flowers from those that are allowed to remain, but rely on the fact that the soil and climate, the effect of which is accentuated and

VII.

improved by the soup—*purée de vaches*—which we give, afford the Rose sufficient sap and strength to enable it to open and successfully bloom blossoms from all its buds.

In the Riviera, Roses, with some few exceptions, flower twice a year, from October to the middle of January, or even a month later should the winter be free of frost; but as they of necessity require rest, it is obvious that winter blooming unduly prolonged is not desirable, being a bad preparation for a fine output of flowers in the succeeding spring. This commences in the middle of March, continuing till the end of May, the month *par excellence* being April. During summer the plants enjoy their well-earned repose, excepting "Maréchal Niel" and some of the Noisettes, which make their growth during summer and early autumn. With few exceptions, of which "Souvenir de la Malmaison" is a conspicuous example, the flowers of spring are larger and of finer quality than those of autumn and winter, at which seasons they are heavily handicapped by the long nights and copious dews, which prevent their perfect opening and often cause the larger and more fleshy buds to damp off. Neither is it all plain-sailing in spring, when we have to contend against two serious persecutors, each producing loss and disappointment—too much sun, and the ravages of insects.

An excess of brilliant sun with an occasional shower of rain is the most severe ordeal for trying the colour of a Rose; exposed to such a trial the best are apt to lose their brilliancy and purity, the delicate *nuances* by which alone many varieties can be distinguished disappear, flowers become faded, and many sorts which under more favourable conditions of sunlight, heat, and moisture are quite distinct become so much alike that they are practically identical in every respect save name. Of all insects the rose beetle (*Melolontha Subspinosa*) is the most injurious. Brown, half an inch long, and furnished with wings, he arrives and disappears with the Rose, apparently having no other mission in life but to burrow in, eat, and destroy the finest blooms. No mean judge, he attacks for choice the light-coloured and more delicate Teas, being less frequently found in dark coloured varieties or in those having a strong perfume. Equally destructive is he among the light coloured Peonies.

We find lean-to houses of glass, supplied with artificial heat, quite successful for the production of an abundance of blooms during the blank period between the end of autumn and commencement of spring flowering. The

VIII.

lights are taken off at the end of March and replaced in the succeeding November. Useful as these houses are, neither the blooms nor foliage grown in them can compete with what we obtain out of doors during the month of April.

Such, briefly stated and suppressing details, is Rose life at Cannes, a place truly suited for the successful cultivation of this the most beautiful of all flowers. My advice to anyone who from choice or necessity lives here during the winter and early spring is to first select a proper soil, then, with a moderate amount of common sense and liberal hand as regards manuring and watering, let him set to work, and the result of his efforts as regards Rose growing will be crowned by success, perhaps even mingled with surprise.

BROUGHAM & VAUX.

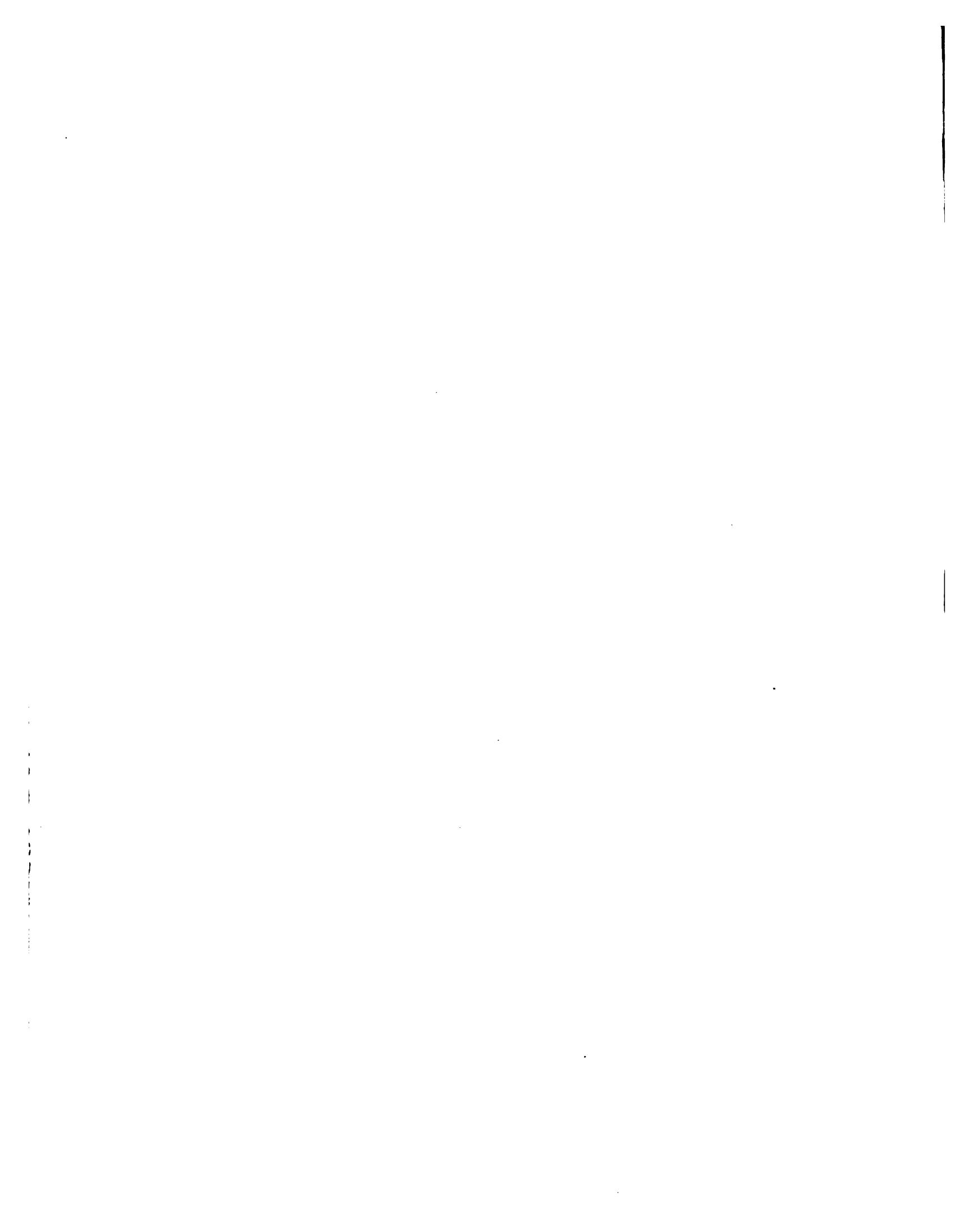
CHATEAU ELÉONORE, CANNES.

May, 1898.

CATALOGUE OF ROSES

CHATEAU ELÉONORE,

CANNES.



Catalogue of Roses, April, 1898.

ABRICOTÉ.

Tea.

Colour of flowers is as near as may be to that of the fruit from which this variety is named, of moderate size, not full, and rather untidy form, free-flowering; grows low with branching habit. Much resembles "Madame Falcot."

ADRIENNE CHRISTOPHLE.

Tea—Guillot fils, 1868.

This rose under different circumstances of weather and soil changes its colour from yellow shaded to copper, and apricot shaded to peach. Sometimes a deep yellow.

AGATHA NABONNAND.

Tea—Nabonnand, 1886.

Flesh-coloured flowers of great size, slightly margined with a darker shade; buds are egg-shaped, very large and heavy, easily affected by damp; vigorous, grows to large size and very floriferous, a really magnificent rose, but very difficult to obtain from it perfect flowers; the plant seems unequal to the task of opening these great fleshy buds, which cannot withstand much moisture or a too fierce sun. Rose bugs and other insects especially fond of this variety. A splendid thing when obtained in perfection, which is so seldom that it cannot rank among really desirable roses.

AMERICAN BEAUTY.

Hybrid Perpetual—Bancroft Henderson, 1885.

Good globular shape, a deep rose, free-flowering and delicious perfume.

ANEMONE-ROSE.

Japanese Hybrid—Schmidt, 1896.

Single, a silvery white, somewhat inclined to shade to rose, floriferous. In every respect this is a bad imitation of Rose Camellia (Sinica), but is more hardy, and valuable because it flowers freely in England. The blooms bear a strong resemblance to Anemone Japonica Elegans.

ANNA DE DIESBACH.

Hybrid Perpetual—Lacharme, 1858.

Large vulgar flowers, loose and uneven, of a vivid rose. Vigorous and very hardy; is a descendant from "La Reine."

ARCHIDUCHESSE MARIE IMMACULATA.

Tea—Soupert & Notting, 1887.

Large growing and vigorous; floriferous, full flowers of bright brick colour, which are shaded to the tint of a shammy leather. A pretty rose.

ANTOINE RIVOIRE.

Hybrid Tea—Pernet Ducher, 1896.

A perfectly shaped flower of large size, resembling a Camellia, flesh-coloured, shaded and bordered to carmine, with yellow centre, very bright and beautiful, a superb variety and valuable acquisition. Of this rose we have had only one year's experience, but it promises to be vigorous, of good constitution and free-flowering. The flower of so firm a habit that it can be thrown about and roughly used, and yet not shed a petal. The Tea "Dr. Grill" is its pollen parent.

AUGUSTINE GUINOISSEAU.

Hybrid Tea—Guinoisseau, 1889.

This is really a white "La France," white flowers of good size, slightly tinted very pale pink, outside petals reflexed. The same delicious perfume, but hardly the vigour of growth which belongs to our old friend "La France."

AUSTRIAN COPPER.

A Briar.

Said to have been grown in England by John Gerard in 1596, bright coppery red, one of the most charming of single roses. The sun quickly destroys the delicate flowers, it is wise to grow this variety in big pots or tubs, which can be moved under trees or other shade when the plants are in bloom.

BARON DE SAINT TRIVIERS.

Tea—Nabonnand, 1882.

A delicate flesh-coloured rose shaded to copper, half full, free-flowering and pretty.

BARDOU JOB.

Tea—Nabonnand, 1887.

Deep scarlet shaded to yellow, reverse of petal a darker hue, surface of velvet down, beautiful in the extreme. This rose is impatient of the sun, when well grown and protected from its direct rays, every shade from dark beetroot to golden yellow may be observed on its lovely petals, the flowers greatly vary, some being so much darker than others, that surprise is felt that all could be attached to the same growth. Semi-double, indeed almost a single rose, centre brilliant yellow, generally bearing an excessive quantity of pollen. Likes to climb, is most attractive.

BARONNE HENRIETTE DE LOEW.

Tea—Nabonnand, 1888.

Not very full, flowers of delicate rose shaded to a centre of golden yellow, back of petals having a brighter tint, floriferous, vigorous, having extra strong thorns, good habit, and with a dark green polished foliage which is very pretty and distinct. Especially fine as a standard, making when grown on its own roots a strong stem.

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD.

Hybrid Perpetual—Pernet, 1867.

Light pink, large but not quite full flowers of perfectly cupped form. Robust with a fine erect habit, one of the most charming of pink roses, though without any scent. Useless to us as it seldom flowers till the second week in May, a very distinct variety.

BEAUTÉ DE L'EUROPE.

Tea—Gonod, 1881.

Flowers, which are globular and full, of dark yellow to salmon-colour. Has vigorous growth, free-flowering and pretty.

BEAUTÉ INCONSTANTE.

Tea—Pernet Ducher, 1893.

Carmine shaded to yellow, very variable in colour, large, full and of good form, in every respect an acquisition, has a more free habit, but in many ways reminds one of "L'Ideal."

BEAUTY OF STAPLEFORD.

Hybrid Tea—Bennett, 1880.

No particular merit, having flowers of pale rose colour, with darker centre.

BELLE DE BORDEAUX.

Tea—Lartay, 1861.

Flowers of silvery rose, reverse of petals more bright.

BELLE LYONNAISE.

Tea—Levet, 1869.

Full, cupped, globular and large flowers of deep lemon colour, vigorous and hardy, belongs to the "Gloire de Dijon" race. Not so productive of growth or flowers as its parent.

BELLE SIEBRECHT.

Hybrid Tea—Dickson & Son, 1894.

This rose is sometimes known as "Mrs. W. Grant." Bright rosy pink, large, full, pointed flowers from long and firm flower-stalks. Very free-flowering.

BLANCHE DE CHINE.

China Rose.

Pure white flowers in great abundance, foliage very small.

BANKSIAS—1807.

A distinct species, introduced from China. Quite a feature and glory of the Riviera. None who have only seen them venturing up a southern wall in England, can imagine their vigour, or the growth they make here under more favourable circumstances. They like to take possession of rows of trees or buildings forming a sort of coronet on the top, from which depend long shoots covered with innumerable flowers; in the case of the double yellow sort, one is reminded of the "shower of gold" at a display of fireworks. We have four varieties.

- (1) Small white, very double and free-flowering.
- (2) Large double white, a perfectly formed flower three inches or so in diameter, very pure, making a great show from tree tops.



DOUBLE YELLOW BANKSIA, IN POSSESSION OF AN OLIVE TREE.

- (3) Very double buff-yellow, introduced by the Royal Horticultural Society in 1824, from China, a most profuse bloomer.
- (4) Single yellow (*Lutea simplex*). This charming variety grows in most graceful way, sending up long shoots of twenty feet and more, like supple fishing rods, most free-flowering and when mingled with Wisteria makes a very effective combination of colour.

BOULE DE NEIGE.

Hybrid Noisette—Lacharme, 1868.

A moderately full well-made flower, pure white. It is said this rose cannot be propagated from cuttings.

CAMELLIA.

Rosa Sinica, from Japan. Single and a climber. Pure white flower with brilliant yellow centre, beautiful foliage, highly polished. Very free-flowering and effective. Wall or summer-house covered with this rose in flower is a subject for admiration and astonishment to those not familiar with this striking variety. Has a very beautiful bud. Here one of the commonest, growing and flowering in profusion, but in England is a shy bloomer.

CAMOENS.

Hybrid Tea—Schwartz, 1882.

Bright China Rose of very attractive colour, fairly large with long pointed buds perfectly formed and produced very abundantly. Useful for bedding purposes.

CAPTAIN CHRISTY.

Hybrid Perpetual—Lacharme, 1873.

Colour delicate flesh, deeper in centre, full cupped form, large petals, very fine and distinct in colour. The flowers produced in the South of France are certainly more delicate and beautiful than those we are accustomed to in England. This rose answers very well under glass. Of robust habit, foliage when young somewhat resembles *Mahonia* leaves. Raised from "Victor Verdier" and "Safrano."

CATHERINE MERMET.

Tea—Guillot, 1869.

Light rosy flesh, large, full, and perfect globular high centre form, free-blooming and reliable, it is one of the most desirable of Tea Roses. Of mod-

erate growth and not strong foliage, said to do best as a standard. A Rose of great reputation. It has the same silvery lustre which may be noticed in "La France," and is very fragrant. Has produced several sports which enjoy popularity and reputation.

CELINE FORRESTIER.

Noisette—Trouillard, 1858.

Rich sulphur yellow, with deeper centre, medium size. It is a good garden rose and thrives well as a standard. Good growth, wood and foliage very distinct, latter nearly evergreen and glazed, a proof against mildew. Blooms in clusters. One of the most hardy of all the Tea Roses.

CENTIFOLIA ROSEA.

Trouvaise, 1863.

Common or Cabbage Rose. Quite round, flowers of pale rose colour, light green wood with a large quantity of red thorns.

CHARLES FANQUET.

Hybrid Perpetual—Lévéque, 1884.

Good shaped flowers of scarlet which are shaded to a deep red, a desirable variety and fragrant, but not in any of its attributes remarkable.

CAROLINE KÜSTER.

Hybrid Noisette—Pernet, 1872.

Lemon yellow, flowers are large, full, and of good form; not unusual for the earlier blooms to come divided. This rose much resembles a pure Tea, is hardy, free-flowering, not of climbing growth, and of small foliage. Very useful variety, worth a place in any collection.

CHARLES LÉVÈQUE.

Tea—Nabonnand, 1885.

Bright red, the petals margined with rose colour, large, full, sweet, floriferous and beautiful.

CHROMATELLA.

Noisette—Coquereau, 1843.

Of all roses in cultivation this the most beautiful. Intense golden yellow flowers, perfect in shape and substance, large, on big firm stalks. This

rose has become capricious, and is difficult now either to grow or flower well; time was when it flourished exceedingly, and so abundantly that its flowers formed the usual decoration for churches, etc. at Christmas or Easter. Now, with every attention, it seems to languish and put forth but feeble flowers, but there are cases when left to itself it prospers as it did twenty-five or thirty years ago. One plant, I remember in particular, placed apparently in a very unfavourable situation, looking north and being on the edge of the grande route de Frejus, is for ten months out of twelve covered deep with dust; it has grown into and taken possession of an olive tree, putting forth its splendid golden flowers here, there, and everywhere, a sight that must afford true delight to all who love the Rose. Plants of this variety were taken to Kent about fifteen years ago, in the vain hope that there they might prosper and flower. Some think that this and Cloth of Gold are one and the same, but I am inclined to believe they are distinct varieties.

CLARA WATSON.

Hybrid Tea—Prince, 1894.

Pearly white, centre tinted with peach, floriferous and a good grower.

COMTE DE PARIS.

Tea—Hardy, 1837.

Soft rose colour, very fine indeed.

COMTESSE DE CASERTA.

Tea—Nabonnand, 1878.

Fine shaded rose colour, the buds being bright red; of moderate growth.

COMTESSE CÉCILE DE CHABRILLANT.

Hybrid Perpetual—Marest, 1859.

Bright rose colour, surface of petals like satin, reverse having a silvery tinge, large and full flower, grows vigorously; foliage very much polished, good and valuable variety. Very fragrant, altogether a lovely rose.

COMTESSE DE LEUSSE.

Tea—Nabonnand, 1879.

Tender rose colour with centre shaded almost to gold, ruby coloured buds, large flowers, not very full and imbricated. Plant vigorous, growing to a large size, very free-flowering, altogether a splendid variety, shows to great advantage in a semi-shaded situation. I do not think this fine rose is much known in England, where, judging from its manners and customs here, it should succeed.

COMTESSE DE NADAILLAC.

Tea—Guillot, 1871.

Very bright flesh coloured, shaded to peach, base of petals of a silvery tinge, globular and perfect in shape, with pointed centre, large, full and distinct, and of moderate growth. A beautiful and most desirable variety. Stem garnished with an extra quantity of thorns. Colour of this rose under different treatment varies greatly.

COMTESSE DE PARIS.

Hybrid Perpetual—Léveque, 1882.

Crimson, edges of petals tipped with silvery shade, a perfect deep reflexed flower, large and full. Very fine.

COMTESSE PANISSE.

Tea—Nabonnand, 1877.

Bright flesh colour, splashed with coppery rose, medium size, full, perfect form, dislikes cold, fine foliage, beautifully coloured in early spring. According to the weather this rose varies much in colour. Good growth, stiff wood, fine foliage which takes a beautiful colour in early spring.

COQUETTE DE LYON.

Tea—Durcher, 1872.

Well shaped flowers of moderate fulness, canary yellow of rather distinct a shade. A very charming and graceful rose flowering and flourishing well under glass, outside it prefers a shady situation. Rather delicate, which may be the reason why it is but seldom seen in England.

CRAMOISI SUPÉRIEUR.

Chinese or Bengal—Plantier, 1834.

Crimson, very velvety. A pretty rose, especially fine in the bud.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.

Perpetual—Turner, 1893.

Rose of Japanese origin, produces small double flowers in pyramidal shaped trusses of bright crimson. Great success in England. Here it never seems quite happy, and does not display that strength, vigour and health characteristic of successful cultivation, hence, as is often the case, the plant becomes a rendezvous for all varieties of the insect world. Does not flower till first week in May and therefore comparatively useless.

DISTINCTION.

Hybrid Tea—Brunett, 1883.

Flowers of shaded peach. No particular merit.

DR. ANDRY.

Hybrid Perpetual—E. Verdier, 1864.

Bright crimson, imbricated, large, full and perfect, free-flowering, good growth and foliage, and enjoys good health. A thoroughly useful reliable rose, and still one of the best. Blooms generally come with a good point, sometimes apt to be divided and irregular in circular outline. Foliage large and glossy, wood nearly smooth.

DR. HOGG.

Hybrid Perpetual—Paul, 1881.

A deep violet which almost approaches blue, of good habit. The flowers are not large but of good shape.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Hybrid Tea—Brunett, 1879.

Of good rose colour, large globular form and highly scented, resembles "La France," but flowers more circular, and foliage larger and better. Raised from the Tea "President" and the Hybrid Remontant "Duchesse de Vallombrose."

DUCHESS D'AUERSTADT.

Tea—Bernaix, 1887.

Monochrome yellow, the bud a fine gold colour.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

Tea—Nabonnand, 1874.

Red carmine. This rose of moderate size flowers very abundantly, has a good effect when the flowers are half or three quarters expanded; when full after exposure to the sun, they lose colour, become limp and are distinctly vulgar.

DUC DE MAGENTA.

Tea—Margotten, 1859.

Rose coloured, shaded to salmon. When grown in a situation and under circumstances congenial to its taste, it nearly approaches a floral wonder.

Does equally well as bush, standard or climber, and grows to great size. I have seen a stem as big as a man's arm, and defended by enormous thorns. It produces an abundance of flowers of good size and regularity. The English grower who is recommended to harden his heart when engaged in disbudding, (hoping thereby to obtain some few fine flowers), would be astonished if he saw a certain Duc de Magenta which has taken possession of an old olive tree here, unpruned and never a flower bud taken off. His Grace produces many scores of perfect flowers at the same time, any one of which would be good enough for show purposes.

DUKE OF TECK.

Hybrid Perpetual—Paul, 1880.

Light crimson scarlet, large and full, globular form and rather pointed centre, comes true to shape. Good growth and foliage with characteristic wood without thorns, not very liable to mildew.

ELISA BOËLLE.

Hybrid Perpetual—Guillot, 1869.

Whitish, sometimes pure white, of no particular merit.

EARL OF ELDON.

Noisette—Eldon, 1872.

Flesh and copper-coloured, handsome large regular flowers, and sweet scented. Well worth growing; a large successfully cultivated plant, is a splendid feature in any collection.

EUGÉNIE DES-GACHES.

Tea.

Pretty, delicate rose colour.

ÉDOUARD PAILLERON.

Tea—Nabonnand, 1887.

Rose colour, shaded with net-work of copper, the reverse side of petals being of a bronze hue.

EUGÈNE VERDIER.

Hybrid Perpetual—Guillot fils, 1854.

A deep violet, described in French catalogues as "Superbe."

ERNST METZ.

T. Guillot, 1889.

Delicate carmine, the bud when beginning to open is splendid. Good growth, fine foliage, not very floriferous, the blooms are often imperfect, being not seldom divided and opening badly. This rose thrives under glass even with artificial heat, and is much valued by exhibitors.

FELICITÉ PERPETUÉ.

Jacques, 1828.

Rosette shaped and creamy white.

FIAMINETTA NABONNAND.

Tea—Nabonnand, 1894.

White, slightly tinted with rose carmine, texture like satin. This is the much be-lauded white "Papa Gontier"; before its introduction—so long delayed, and at such an absurd price—to the public, more was said and written in its favour than of any other variety for years past. Quite unworthy, in my judgment, of the encomium lavished on it by the producer. Globular, not very full, petals limp, soon loses its form by exposure to sun. A good specimen may be termed "a nice rose" but no more. Bad habit and weakly constitution, lacks altogether the superb vigour and growth of its parent "Papa Gontier," neither does it inherit his beautiful filbert shaped buds or long and strong flower-stalks.

FORTUNE'S YELLOW.

Banksian Tribe, 1845.

Imported about 1845 by Mr. Fortune from China. A rambling climber producing innumerable loose flowers of many shades between reddish-buff, and coppery-pink, these are often curiously flaked and striped. Very striking and distinct, so floriferous as to completely hide all foliage. Leaves are small, long thin growths with many thorns. Capricious, preferring I think a S.E. aspect to any other, when it does thrive it grows and flowers with the greatest luxuriance and profusion. The best example I have seen is in Nabonnand's garden at Golfe Juan; an old plant which grows in a Pergola covered with other creepers, so much shaded that neither its stem nor roots can feel the sun's influence, has forced its head through this ceiling of other growths, and extending its arms on every side produces a mass of flowers innumerable and beautiful. It requires shading in burning weather, or the striking tints of the flowers are soon reduced to a yellowish white.

FRANCIS DUBREUIL.

Tea—Dubreuil, 1895.

A fine velvety crimson red with reflections of a lighter shade inclined to pink.

FRANCISCA KRÜGER.

Tea—Nabonnand, 1879.

White, tinted with coppery red, shaded to yellow, of variable and changeable colour, globular, good growth and foliage, vigorous. This rose is not subject to mildew, and is much more hardy than what its appearance indicates, it may not improperly be described as an improved "Adrienne Christophle." The buds are particularly attractive.

GÉANT DES BATAILLES.

Hybrid Perpetual—Nevard, 1846.

Pure crimson with slight scent, a fine old rose that may have been slighted on account of the superior attractions of General Jacqueminot; it is the seed parent of a quantity of varieties many of which possess much merit.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.

Hybrid Perpetual—Rousselet, 1853.

Bright scarlet crimson, petals like velvet, globular with pointed centre, perfect shape and form, free-flowering with delicious perfume. Few roses ever had such a lasting reputation, and none have more honestly earned the praise and affection which all true rose lovers lavish on this universal favourite. In old days, as an exhibition rose, he was considered invincible, if he has now to yield the pride of place, perhaps to his own off-spring "Alfred Colomb" or "Charles Lefebvre" he is still first-class as to colour, shape and perfume. Produces here flowers of great splendour, but they are very jealous of the sun, which quickly turns the lovely crimson into a false mauve, and gives the petals an appearance of being par-boiled. It is a rose that will always be celebrated, not only for its own virtues but also as being the ancestor of a great many roses of much distinction and excellence, in which are included almost all our best red Hybrid Perpetuals.

GENERAL D. MERTCHANSKY.

Tea—Nabonnand, 1890.

Rose to a tender scarlet, with bright centre. The bud very attractive.

GENERAL SHABLEKINE.

Tea—Nabonnand, 1879.

A strong pink shaded to brilliant copper, reverse of petals almost purple. Grows to a good size, very hardy and vigorous, cares neither for cold, or damp, or sun, nor is it liable to mildew. If a law was passed that one man should cultivate but one variety of rose, I should without hesitation choose General Shablekine; for general utility it is without rival, flowering continuously from October to Summer, flowers of fine shape and wonderful evenness, a hundred blooms could be gathered off one plant, and everyone exactly resembling its neighbour; the flower-stalk has a peculiar curve, which identifies it from other sorts. But little known in England, which is surprising, as its good constitution and hardiness would almost guarantee success in a colder and more gloomy climate. This of all roses serves us the most faithfully and generously.

G. NABONNAND.

Tea—Nabonnand, 1888.

Very large flowers, light rose shaded to yellow, not very full with extra large petals, erect. The bud is elongated, big, and of a clear rose colour, very vigorous, grows to a great size and most floriferous. After Paul Neron I know no other rose producing blooms of such magnitude, but these in question possess the additional charm of being of good shape and delicate. Magnificent, hardy, and easy to cultivate, this rose deserves a conspicuous place in every garden, but strange to say it is no means well-known or generally grown.

GLOIRE DE DIJON.

Tea—Jacotot, 1853.

Pale buff or salmony white, flowers rather flat, very floriferous. Perhaps the best known of all roses; so hardy that it really flourishes even in the North of England, which makes one think it cannot be a pure Tea, but must possess a cross of some more stout material. Universally grown, this rose has probably given pleasure to more people than any other known variety, therefore deserves our respect, possibly more than our admiration, as it possesses no claim for admittance into the first class. Compare it let us say with "Comtesse de Nadaillac," a rose of similar *genre*, and its great inferiority in every respect, even size, becomes abundantly manifest. Notwithstanding all which there are many roses of greater beauty that could be better missed than Gloire de Dijon.

GLOIRE LYONNAISE.

Hybrid Remontant—Guillot, 1884.

White, but the base of petals are of a pale lemon, fine large flowers of the greatest beauty and merit, buds pointed and of perfect shape, vigorous, a good grower, and evergreen, does not care for a too strong soil. Nothing in the rose world much finer than really good examples of this rose, an opinion shared alas! by the rose bugs who are greatly attracted by these beautiful flowers. Resembles a Tea Rose both in form and fragrance.

GLOIRE DES ROSOMANNES.

Bourbon—Vibert.

Crimson, almost single and very pretty.

GRACE DARLING.

Tea—Bennett, 1884.

Cream, tinted and shaded pink, most agreeable colour and perfect shape, free-flowering, large and full, except the centre which some might consider as rather wanting. It is quite distinct, good foliage which resembles that of a hybrid perpetual.

GUSTAVE REGIS.

Hybrid Tea—Pernet and Ducher, 1890.

Nankeen yellow, very long pointed, perfect shaped buds which are quite a feature. A distinct variety of much merit.

HELEN KELLER.

Hybrid Perpetual—Dickson, 1896.

Of striking cherry colour inclined to red, large flower and full with well defined cup. A very effective variety.

HER MAJESTY.

Hybrid Perpetual—Bennett, 1885.

Requires good feeding and is then of robust growth, fine foliage, large stems, tremendous thorns. Pale clear satin rose, globular, imbricated form, flowers exceptionally large, petals of great substance, and wonderfully full in centre. This rose has two shapes, first stage, grand regular and semi-globular, second, when expanded and overblown, quite flat, and is so perfectly full as to show no eye, but still beautiful. Colour best in the first of these stages. A typical show rose, perhaps more suited for exhibition than garden purposes.

HERMANÉE LOUISE DE LA RIVE.

A white flesh-coloured flower, with centre of pale rose, large, full and imbricated.

HOMÈRE.

Tea—Moreau Robert, 1859.

Bright pink with salmon centre, very floriferous, a pretty bud having the promise of producing a beautiful shape, which is seldom realised as the majority of flowers are marred by some sort of malformation, therefore a variety that is not altogether desirable.

HONOURABLE EDITH GIFFORD.

Tea—Guillot, 1882.

Creamy white with centre of flesh, large, full and well formed flowers, free, thoroughly reliable and considered excellent for exhibition purposes, good growth, fine foliage, rather liable to mildew, in other respects giving little trouble and thrives well.

INDICA MAJOR.

Tea.

Pale rose flowers of the greatest abundance. This rose which is the favourite stock for budding or grafting purposes, grows everywhere almost wild, produces with its true shaped flowers hanging over walls or balustrades, a very pretty effect.

ISABELLE NABONNAND.

Tea—Nabonnand, 1874.

Flower of chamois leather tinge with darker centre, large, half full and very sweet. A very pretty and popular rose.

JAUNE NABONNAND.

Tea—Nabonnand, 1890.

Flower of a very pretty shade of yellow, shaded to chamois leather; centre a coppery colour, large petals, the reverse of which are very bright. A well-shaped long bud. Very pretty. A free bloomer and very fragrant.

JEANNE DRIVON.

Perpetual.

White, bordered with rose colour.

JEAN DUCHER.

Tea—Ducher, 1874.

Salmon yellow, shaded peach, very variable in colour, showing a good deal of red when over-blown, large, full and globular with high centre, not very liable to mildew, but dislikes rain. A distinct variety.

JEAN PERNET.

Tea—Pernet, 1867.

Flower of glossy yellow, suffused with salmon. A very beautiful variety, resembling but hardly equal to a fine example of "Perle des Jardins."

JEAN LIABAUD.

Hybrid Perpetual—Liabaud, 1875.

Velvety crimson, reverse of petals very dark, fair growth and foliage, free bloomer, flowers of open imbricated shape, not strong in centre, but shaded in most beautiful way with every tint from vermillion to maroon. Not unusual for flowers to be mis-shapen, and therefore cannot be classed as reliable. A shy bloomer and fragrant, is a seedling from "Baron de Bonstetten."

JULES CHRÉTIEN.

Hybrid Perpetual—Schwartz, 1878.

The colour of a wild red poppy, shaded to purple, large and full, very sweet-smelling. Belongs to the "Prince Camille" type.

JULES FINGER.

Tea—Ducher, 1879.

Bright red, a beautiful rose although the shape is not the most refined, the centre petals being often incurved instead of the pointed form so much admired in Tea Roses. The colour is evanescent, blossoms a few hours after being cut turn to a livid hue. Good growth and fair foliage. This rose springs from an alliance between "Catherine Mermet" and "Madame de Tartas."

JULES MARGOTTIN.

Hybrid Perpetual, Margottin, père, 1853.

Cherry coloured flowers, perfectly imbricated, very strong growth, hardy good constitution and foliage, wood armed with quantities of dark red thorns, but very liable to mildew. The colour, beautiful at first, is fleeting, open shape but not of the first class, may be termed rough and unsymmetrical. Comes from the tribe of "La Reine."

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA.

Hybrid Tea—Lambert and Reiter, 1891.

Flowers of perfect form, cream shaded lemon, very large, free-flowering and very distinct, seems to be healthy and of good constitution. No hesitation in calling this a charming rose and quite first rate.

LA CHANSON.

Tea—Nabonnand, 1891.

Rose to bright carmine with darker centre. Vigorous, healthy, grows to big size, is a great favourite here, but apparently not very common. Flowers very freely, the truly formed blossoms are all much alike having an illuminated appearance as though they reflected sunbeams.

LA FRAÎCHEUR.

Hybrid Tea—Pernet Ducher, 1892.

White, or very pale rose, shaded to bright rose, flowers of big sizes having extra large shell-shaped petals. This variety greatly resembles the Hybrid Perpetual "Mdlle. Bounaise." Of moderate growth.

LA FRANCE.

Hybrid Tea—J. Guillot fils, 1867.

Large flowers, full and globular pointed, outer petals reflexed, silvery rose with pale lilac shading. Very sweet scented, one of the most useful and best of all roses, of thoroughly distinct type, very well known and popular, and hardy enough to do well in the northern countries of England. If grown in too heavy a soil the blooms become ball-like without defined shape. Petals good, but centre sometimes weak. In forcing weather the flowers are apt to open too quickly. To obtain the best examples, they should be cut young and allowed to finish their opening in water. A rose of the highest class. Its seed-parent a Tea.

LA FRANCE DE '89.

Hybrid Tea—Moreau, 1889.

A clear silvery red, very large and full, good shape and floriferous. This rose has been stupidly named, having no connection or similitude with "La France."

LADY ALICE.

Hybrid Tea—G. Paul, 1889.

Creamy white with light orange tinting at base of the petals, this is a sport of "Lady Mary Fitzwilliam."

LADY MARY FITZWILLIAM.

Hybrid Tea—Bennett, 1892.

Of a delicate roseay flesh-colour, very large gobular well-formed flowers with long and fine petals, dwarf growth, hardy and robust, but its growth seems to be checked by the habit of producing too many of these large and exhausting flowers. Said to be a cross between the Tea "Devoniensis" and the Hybrid Perpetual "Victor Verdier."

LADY ZOË BROUGHAM.

Tea—Nabonnand, 1886.

Yellow to chamois-leather colour, edges of petals rather darker, good elongated bud, vigorous, floriferous and grows to a large size. Does not like the sun, which very rapidly sucks all colour from the blooms, it does better in every respect when the sky is clouded. Have seen some very fine examples of this rose which were flowered at Wimbledon, superior in colour and texture to what we can grow here.

LA REINE.

Hybrid Remontant—Laffay, 1839.

Rose and liliaceous, sweet-scented but not of much merit, except that she is the parent of a large and useful family. The flowers are large, full, of semi-globular shape and slightly fragrant.

LAMARQUE.

Noisette—Marechal, 1830.

Pure white, slightly shaded to lemon in the centre, very pretty bud, but the open flower is flat. Much the best blooms from young plants, old trees producing a small crop of inferior flowers. A climbing rose; highly prized a good many years ago when it was considered to be the best white rose in cultivation; very sweet-scented. Pale green foliage, constantly shedding its leaves. This is said to be the parent of "Cloth of Gold" and "Chromatella."

LÉON SAY.

Hybrid Pépétuel—Léveque, 1882.

Bright red, shaded almost to brown.

LE PACTOLE.

Tea—Mielley, 1847.

Creamy white to pale yellow. Low growing, is quite a desirable variety, with especially beautiful buds. Comes from "Lamarque" and a yellow Tea Rose.

L'IDEAL.

Noisette—Nabonnand, 1887.

Metallic red, streaked and tinted yellow, shaded to coppery yellow at base of petals; very variable in colour, a most distinct specimen. Very good shape in bud, loose when expanded. No doubt a fine thing when it flourishes and succeeds. I have never yet seen a full opened flower that could be described as really good. Here it lives but never prospers, always full of unhealthy or dead wood, and leaves constantly falling. A prey to insect life.

LUCIOLE.

Tea—Guillot, 1886.

Bright rose-tinted with yellow, large, full and fine form, the buds of long shape are really beautiful, of medium growth, and altogether a good variety, very fragrant.

MA CAPUCINE.

Tea—Levet, 1871.

Bronzy yellow, shaded to metallic red; very attractive buds, though small and not particularly long. A weak grower without much constitution. Raised from the Noisette "Ophirie."

MADAM RACHEL.

Tea—Damaizin, 1861.

White flower with greenish tinge, of slight consequence.

MADAME ALFRED CARRIÈRE.

Hybrid Noisette—Schwartz, 1879.

White with very pale yellow base, large, showy. This plant grows to a big size, is of good constitution and habit; the foliage small, of a delicate light

green, not much liable to mildew. Very floriferous. Here it flourishes well, taking its various merits into consideration it is about the best and most valuable of all the White Roses. Elsewhere it appears not to behave so well, as I note Mr. H. B. Ellwanger of New York, in his treatise on the Rose, describes it as "not free-blooming and undesirable," which is the exact opposite to my knowledge and experience obtained here.

MADAME MARIE LAVALLÉE.

Hybrid Tea and Noisette—Nabonnand, 1880.

Bright rose, shaded and lined with white, almost single, vigorous and remarkable for its freedom of growth. A very beautiful and most graceful rose, a general favourite with all who know it. Not a long-lived sort. The flowers from young plants being greatly superior to those of say four years or more. The petals are delicate and easily injured by wind or sun; answers very well under glass.

MADAME NABONNAND.

Tea—Nabonnand, 1878.

White, shaded to light carmine, free-flowering and very attractive when in good condition and well grown. Grows more tall than bushy, and cannot boast of a strong constitution.

MADAME P. PERNY.

Tea—Nabonnand, 1880.

A pretty bud of pure saffron yellow, the expanded flower turning to canary yellow. A very charming rose.

MADAME DE WATTEVILLE.

Tea—Guillot, 1883.

Pale lemon with distinct border of bright rosy pink on edge of each petal. Large flower, full and of perfect form, centre pointed, the long outer petals project like wings, giving a butterfly appearance to this very distinct variety. Rather capricious and not very hardy, it is not every grower who obtains from it flowers of full and perfect beauty. A notable rose at the top of the first class, possessing in addition to other virtues that of fragrance.

MADAME HENRI DE VILMORIN.

Tea—Nabonnand, 1881.

Yellow with a thread of rose colour round the edge of its petals.

MADAME JOSEPH DESBOIS.

Hybrid Tea—Guillot, 1886.

A white flesh-coloured flower with centre of salmon. Very large and vigorous.

MADAME JOSEPH SCHWARTZ.

Tea—Schwartz, 1880.

White, tinged with rose, from "Comtesse de Labarthe."

MADAME JOSEPH COMBIT.

Hybrid Tea—Bonnaire, 1894.

Creamy white, shaded with peach, centre salmon. Flowers are very fine, being large, full and of perfect shape, and are produced abundantly.

MADAME JULES FINGER.

Hybrid Tea—Guillot fils, 1894.

Creamy white, shaded pink, salmon centre. Flowers large, full, good shape, free bloomer. A distinct and novel variety, in all respects very desirable.

MADAME LAMBARD.

Tea—Lacharme, 1877.

Salmon, shaded Rose, sometimes almost completely red. Remarkable for its extreme variation in colour. Flowers large and full, thin in petal, globular with high centre, are produced in great numbers. The blooms except perhaps the earliest ones, which may be divided, open well. Of strong, hardy growth, fair foliage, prefers a rich soil and is tolerably indifferent to weather. Not so refined as many of the Teas,

MADAME CÜRT SCHULTHEIS.

Tea—Nabonnand, 1881.

Red to copper, shaded with rose and sometimes almost yellow. A good thing.

MADAME EDOUARD MICHEL.

Hybrid Perpetual—Liaband, 1892.

A clear deep pink, flowers of beautiful shape when perfect, but in the early part of the season they are not unfrequently divided. Very smooth, good petals and a capital pointed centre, attractive colour, one of the best shades of pink among the Hybrid Perpetuals, and sweet scented. Hardy and good constitution.

MADAME ERNEST PIARD.

Hybrid Tea.

Handsome bright red, with a kind of silver polish.

MADAME FALCOT.

Tea—Guillot fils, 1858.

Deep apricot yellow, beautiful pointed buds, the exterior of outer petals having often the most charming combinations of red and yellow. Moderate growth and foliage, abundant bloomer, flowers in a half opened state have a resemblance to "Safrano." This variety is greatly prized for button-holes. The somewhat delicate flowers like shelter and cannot withstand rain. Satisfactory under glass.

MADAME GABRIEL LUIZET.

Hybrid Perpetual—Liaband, 1877.

Light silvery pink, shaded off till edges of petals are almost white, free-flowering, perfect shape, strong growing and distinct, it possesses all the necessary qualifications and virtues of a first-class rose. Belongs to the "Jules Margottin" type.

MADAME CHARLET.

Pale yellow to salmon colour. Pretty delicate rose, the outside petals recurved. Flower not of a large size or full, but very attractive.

MADAME CREUX.

Tea—Godard, 1891.

Fine rose colour to salmon, reverse of petals having a tint of bronze.

MADAME CROMBEZ.

Tea—Nabonnand, 1888.

A pure yellow, good sized flower, full, imbricated with outside petals reflexed after the manner of "La France." When well done this is one of the most beautiful of all roses, it seems to be capricious, hence not too popular among the growers, satisfactory for cutting, as it lives in perfect condition a long time in water. One of our greatest favourites.

MADAME CUSIN.*Tea—Guillot fils, 1881.*

Violet rose, base of petals of a yellow tint, free-flowering, very distinct, has large flowers, full and the form very perfect. Of moderate growth and good habit. Very desirable.

MADAME DAVAS.*Tea—Nabonnand.*

Bright shaded rose, half full flowers of large size, produced in great numbers. Vigorous and arboreous.

MADAME ALICE ALLATINE.*Hybrid Perpetual—Nabonnand, 1888.*

Like a ruby, the colour of pigeon-blood. Surface of satin, elongated bud with the peculiarity of having attached to it three or four green leaves, which project an inch or more beyond the point of the bud. Does not always flower in good form, many of the early blooms being distorted. Large open flower of picturesque shape, really magnificent when perfect. Very distinct and most attractive. Good foliage of a light fresh green.

MADAME ANDRÉ DURON.*Hybrid Tea—Bonnaire, 1888.*

A fine flower of clear red.

MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT.*Hybrid Tea—Jrs. Pernet Ducher, 1891.*

Of clear rose with satin surface. Centre more bright, petals highly polished.

MADAME CLAIRE JAUBERT.*Tea—Nabonnand, 1887.*

Yellow brick colour shaded to a fine rose-pink. Vigorous, grows to a great size, very free-flowering, the blooms being of large size, good form and showing great uniformity. A splendid thing.

MADLLE. GERMAINE TROCHON.*Hybrid Tea—Pernet, 1894.*

Flesh-coloured, shaded to salmon, centre Nankin yellow, edge of petals shaded rose; large full globular flowers, arbiferous and half a climber. A beautiful thing and valuable acquisition.

MAMAN COCHET.

Tea—Cochet, 1893.

Clear flesh colour, shaded by salmon rose, outer petals are splashed with bright rose; well formed large flowers of great substance. Lasts well on the tree or in water.

MARECHAL NIEL.

Noisette—Pradel, 1863.

Deep bright golden yellow, large perfect flowers, but not erect, a splendid rose, best of all the yellows; free flowering, lasts well and is fragrant, of climbing growth, beautiful light green foliage, practically evergreen, not long lived, and very liable to canker, especially at the point of juncture between stock and scion. Impatient of the knife, healthy young plants, left much to themselves produce the finest results. The best blooms I ever saw were from a plant growing in a walled passage not more than seven feet wide, running north to south, therefore exposed to the sun only a short time each day, it rambled into a contiguous Laricio Pine, and enjoying shelter and freedom, produced in abundance flowers of the most glorious colour and size.

MARECHAL NIEL (a fleurs blanches).

Noisette—Deegen Junr., 1896.

A sport from "Maréchal Niel," which it resembles, except that the flowers are white.

MARIE BAUMANN.

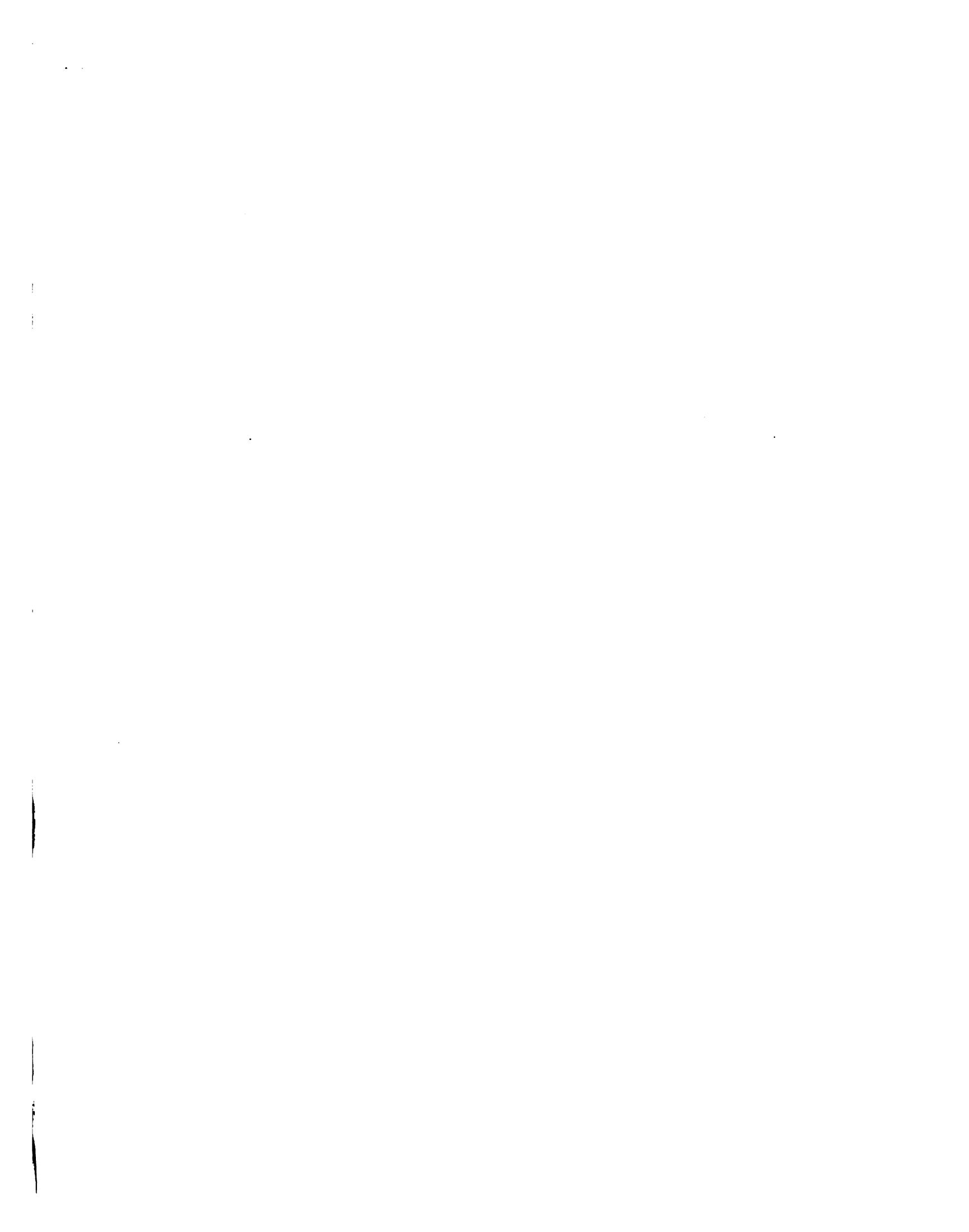
Hybrid Perpetual—Baumann, 1863.

Soft carmine, large, full, perfect globular flowers, of reflexed form; a reliable rose, the blooms almost always being good and well-shaped, wood is weak and seems not strong enough always to support the large flowers. Much resembles "Alfred Colomb." Has not a strong constitution, but nevertheless is popular and of great reputation.

MARIE BIANCHI.

Hybrid Peptual.

Of Lilac colour, deepening in tint towards the centre; large flower which is full and globular.





MARIE VAN HOUTTE

MARIE PAVIE.

Tea Nabonnand—1888.

Flowers of pure rose colour, the reverse of petals much lighter; very large and full, they resemble a Peony both in shape and character.

MARIE ROUSIN.

Tea Nabonnand—1888.

Clear yellow with darker centre. Very beautiful.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE.

Tea—Ducher, 1871.

Lemon yellow, outside petals edged and striped with pale rose or carmine; large, full with perfect form, excellent in shape and lasting qualities. Very free growing and strong, and probably the best of all the Tea Roses. Illustration on opposite page represents a single plant of this variety seven years old having a circumference of seventy feet.

MARJORIE.

Hybrid Tea—Dickson, 1896.

White with a pink tint; Sarmentous, large flower, plant of medium growth. Very beautiful.

MARQUISE DE CASTELLANE.

Hybrid Perpetual—Pernet, 1869.

Clear cherry rose, very large, full flower with pointed centre, free flowering, of robust habit, being a strong grower with thick long thorny shoots and fine foliage. Capricious, plants receiving the same treatment are uneven, some strong, some weak, and the blooms vary greatly in size. When prospering it is very effective and not liable to mildew. Said to be a seedling from "Jules Margottin."

MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

Hybrid Tea—Lévéque, 1888.

Coppery rose, shaded with crimson, very bright, large globular form, the buds are small and pointed, and produced in great profusion. Distinct variety.

MERVEILLE DE LYON.*Hybrid Perpetual—Pernet, 1882.*

Pure white, slightly shaded with satiny-rose; large and full flower of beautiful cup shape, its centre rather wanting in point. A seedling from "Baroness Rothschild." Except that it is larger, resembles the parent in all particulars. A very grand rose of good constitution.

MISS ETHEL BROWNLOW.*Tea—A. Dickson, 1887.*

Rosy flesh-colour, changing to bronzy yellow at base of petals; large, full, perfected imbricated form with pointed centre. Free flowering.

MISS HASSARD.*Hybrid Perpetual—Turner, 1875.*

Delicate pinkish flesh, large, perhaps rather loose in shape; early to bloom and very sweet scented. Has quantities of strong thorns. Raised from "Marguerite de St. Amand."

MRS. JOHN LAING.*Hybrid Perpetual—Bennett, 1887.*

Soft rosy pink, large and full, perfect deep globular form, produced on strong stems, very fragrant, a continuous bloomer and reliable; in all respects a first-rate rose. A seedling from "François Michelon," it resembles in many ways "Marie Baumann." The flowers are generally perfect and not divided whatever the weather may be. Hardy with good lasting foliage, it is everybody's rose, having fewer imperfections or drawbacks than almost any other variety.

MRS. W. C. WHITNEY.*Hybrid Tea—John May, 1894.*

Flowers of deep pink, very clear, large and well-formed are produced abundantly.

NATASCHA MERTSCHERSKY.*Tea—Nabonnand, 1879.*

White flesh-colour, slightly shaded to salmon. A pretty bud of bright rose.



PAPA GONTIER.

NIPHETOS.

Tea—Bougère, 1844.

Pure white, sometimes with centre of lemon. In England described as of free growth and branching freely, producing large quantities of its perfectly formed and pointed flowers which are in great demand for market purposes. Does well under glass and in pots. Here a failure, it lives but will not thrive, difficult to believe from the few and shabby flowers we get, that the rose has earned in England such deserved celebrity and praise.

OLYMPE DE FRECINAY.

Tea—Damaizin, 1861.

Sulphur yellow. A charming flower and very effective.

OPHIRIE.

Noisette—Goubault, 1841.

Nasturtium yellow, suffused with coppery red, queerly coloured and queerly shaped, as they are nearly always quartered, flowers abundantly in clusters. Except as a curiosity hardly worth growing.

PAPA GONTIER.

Tea—Nabonnand, 1878.

One of the most remarkable of the many varieties which flourish in the Riviera. The flat filbert shaped bud, produced at the extremity of an unusually long and strong stem, is of clear carmine rose; as such and until half expanded is beautiful in the extreme, nothing in the rose-world can well be superior; with greater maturity alas! this excellence of form and colour vanishes. The flower when fully expanded is large and loose, in very short time owing to the flaccidity of its petals is deprived of all elegance of appearance; the colour, truly splendid in the earlier stage of flowering, degenerates into a mixture of mauve and purple, a false and unpleasant tint. Cut flowers allowed to open indoors are very superior to those which have been exposed to the sun. When planted in strong rich loam it flourishes and grows in a manner truly surprising, two or three years suffice to turn a single little plant into a large tree or bush. Very floriferous, arboreous with large and strong thorns. If the quite full-blown blossoms be cut off, and such little trouble is well worth the while, a large specimen of "Papa Gontier" in flower is a beautiful sight.

PAUL NABONNAND.

Tea—Nabonnand, 1878.

Pure rose colour, large and full, beautiful bud, vigorous, free-flowering and fine. It is very popular with the nurserymen who cultivate its flowers largely for export.

PAUL NÉRON.

Hybrid Perpetual—Levet, 1869.

Deep rose, full, free-blooming, flowers of enormous size on very strong stems, the largest variety known. Vulgar and not attractive. A first-class example of this rose may be compared to an inferior peony. Wood is smooth, foliage tough, and growth upright. Said to be very popular in America.

PAUL'S SINGLE WHITE.

Not a very brilliant white, neat flower of moderate size.

PERLE DES JARDINS.

Tea—Levet, 1874.

A deep canary yellow, large, very full, on extra strong stems. A superb flower when successfully cultivated, but having shocking bad manners is the cause of constant disappointment; a large promising bud is produced which nine times out of ten refuses to perform its expected duty. The flower nearly always comes divided, or quartered, or malformed in some way, or else the bud refuses to open at all; of all varieties the most beloved by rose-beetles. Free growing with fine foliage.

PERSIAN YELLOW.

Briar—Willcocks, 1830.

Introduced from Persia. Our variety I am inclined to think is different from the above, as it produces flowers of much greater size and beauty than what I have noticed elsewhere, or seen described in catalogues. Colour the most brilliant yellow that may be imagined, full, large, (up to four inches in diameter) and free-flowering. Wood is chocolate brown, armed with many thorns, small foliage of light tender green, faintly scented like sweetbriar. Fat round buds the early ones have a disinclination to open, and the first flowers are often divided or have green centres. When perfect a most beautiful flower, and none of more intense yellow. Does best creeping up a south wall, flowers rather late.

PIERRE GUILLOT.

Hybrid Tea—Guillot fils, 1880.

Bright red. Resplendent. Very sweet.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN.

Hybrid Perpetual—E. Verdier, 1861.

Velvety crimson, the darkest of all roses when in a strong healthy state. Flat flower of good shape which does not care for too much sun. Blooms freely, but here is not vigorous or a good doer, dirty and a prey to many insect pests.

PRINCE NOIR.

Hybrid Perpetual—W. Paul, 1866.

Deep crimson shaded with almost black. Large and globular, with high centre. Nice rose of good shape.

PRINCESSE DE BÉARN.

Hybrid Perpetual—Lévéque, 1881.

Flower in colour much resembles a field poppy shaded with a dark almost blackish tint.

PRINCESSE MARGUERITE D'ORLÉANS.

Tea—Nabonnand, 1891.

Pale rose colour with carmine centre, a good shaped long bud, grows vigorously; not a rose of good habit or a great favourite.

PRINCESSE DE MONACO.

Tea—Dubreuil, 1892.

Outer petals pink, centre shaded to salmon, grows a good size and is free-flowering, not very distinct, resembling "La Chanson" and others.

PRINCESSE RADZIWILL.

Tea—Nabonnand, 1886.

Red, copper tinted, large and full flower, grows vigorously and very free-flowering, effective but not distinct, there being many varieties which bear to it a strong family likeness.

PRINCESSE DESAGAN.

Tea—Dubreuil, 1887.

Red to velvety crimson, and this shaded to purple. Fair sized flowers of good shape.

PRINCESS OF WALES.

Tea—Bennett, 1882.

Outer petals of rosy yellow, centre a rich yellow of deeper tinge. Well cupped handsome flower of good size and form. In habit this rose resembles "Comtesse de Nadaillac." Variable in colour, and as regards growth and general habits, somewhat capricious.

PRINCESSE WILHELMINE DES PAYS-BAS.

Polyantha—Soupert & Notting (?) 1886.

A small flower, growing in great profusion, white with a centre inclined to green.

REINE EMMA DES PAYS-BAS.

Tea—Nabonnand, 1879.

A golden yellow, shaded with salmon, reverse of petals almost flame-coloured, free growing, full size, vigorous and floriferous. Although quite distinct the metallic blush of its flowers is reminiscent of "L'Ideal." A valuable and most desirable variety, and one which is very little known in England.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE.

Hybrid Tea—Lévet, 1878.

Cherry red, long pointed well shaped buds which expand into a full flower, somewhat vulgar looking and flabby, and apparently too heavy for the supporting stalk. Exposure to sun quickly destroys the colour, while damp is specially hurtful to the heavy fat buds. It is extremely floriferous, a wall or building covered with this rose when in bloom presents an unbroken surface of colour. Somewhat fragrant, dearly beloved by the nurserymen for cutting purposes. From "Madame Bérard" and "General Jacquimenot" and known by some as the "Red Gloire de Dijon." All things considered its merits are overrated.





ROSE GIGANTEA.

REINE OLGA DE WURTEMBERG.

Hybrid Tea—Nabonnand, 1881.

Colour a vivid cherry red, which exposure to the sun converts to a false crimson. Not a full flower, may be called semi-double, but very graceful and perfect in shape before it is too full blown. A climber, and most free-flowering. A wall covered with this rose in full bloom before the sun has sucked the flowers, is a truly beautiful sight.

RÊVE D'OR.

Noisette—Ducher, 1869.

Buff yellow, well shaped flowers in really wonderful abundance, of medium size and great regularity, long pointed buds, vigorous, a creeper and yet does well as a standard. Exceptional foliage, which, in the case of a plant against a wall, does not (as is customary) become weak and bare towards the bottom. Is not subject to mildew, flowers in clusters, does equally well under glass or in the open. A rose of thoroughly good habit and of great value.

ROSA GIGANTEA.

Belongs to the Banksian Group.

Imported from Upper Burmah at an altitude of 4,000 to 5,000 feet, and also found in Manypore 2,000 feet higher. It is said never to have produced blooms in Europe till we had the good fortune to flower it in this garden last month. A splendid plant, making growths of forty feet or more, with rambling branches armed with irregular prickles of moderate size, often in pairs at base of leaves, which are about three inches long and glabrous. The flowers are solitary, about six inches in diameter, which size will not unlikely be increased when the plant is older and stronger, of a golden white with yellow centre, containing an unusual quantity of pollen. Petals large, broad, imbricated, disk large, styles much exserted, free, villous, stamens long. The most desirable and by far the finest single rose I have ever seen. It does not seem to be very hardy, and is subject to mildew. The bud is long, larger, but very closely resembles that of "Madame Marie Lavallée" and of pure gold colour. This rose when in flower should obviously be shaded, as the sun soon extracts the gold from the blooms, leaving behind a substitute of dirty white. At a short distance the flowers bear a close resemblance to a "Clematis."

ROSA ALPINA PYRENAICA.

From South Europe, 1683.

A spring variety of Alpina; single flower of rosy red, makes long hips.

ROSA LUCIDA.

From North America, 1724.

Bright red flower, charming glaucous reddish foliage.

ROSA MALYA

ROSA RUGOSA—Alba.

ROSA RUGOSA—Rubra.

Japanese single roses, the hips more effective than their flowers.

ROSAMANE ALIX HUGUER.

Hybrid Tea—Bonnaire, 1895.

White flower, resembling mother-of-pearl, the centre shaded to salmon.

Pretty and delicate.

SAFRANO.

Tea—Beauregard, 1839.

Saffron and apricot yellow to almost white; semi-double, beautiful bud, very free. Hardy, resisting mildew and all varieties of weather. Whole fields of it are grown here; during autumn and early winter months, enormous quantities are dispatched to the most populous centres of Northern Europe. Never out of flower, save during the heats of summer. The seed organs are better developed than in almost any other kind.

SAFRANO À FLEUR ROUGE.

Tea—Oger, 1868.

Of the Safrano family. Saffron yellow shaded with coppery red. Has a scent not very agreeable. Buds far superior to the fully expanded flowers.

SANGLANT.

Bourbon.

Red flowers of various shades, sometimes producing blooms that are quite dark.

SOMBREUIL.*Tea—Moreau Robert, 1851.*

Creamy white, tinted with pink, large, full, and well formed, hardy and vigorous, producing large quantities of flowers. It is very effective growing up trees. Has a resemblance to the Bourbon type.

SOUVENIR D'AUGUSTE MÉTRAL.*Hybrid Tea—Guillot, 1896.*

Large, full and well formed flowers varying from bright red to crimson. Sweet scented, fine variety and promises to be a great acquisition.

SOUVENIR DE GABRIELLE DREVET.*Tea—Guillot, 1885.*

Salmony white, with bright pink centre. Fair form and very sweet.

SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON.*Bourbon—Beluze, 1843.*

Blush white, shaded flesh, large, full and flat. A well known old favourite of the true Bourbon race, it flowers splendidly here in the autumn, in spring we have a percentage of fine and perfect blooms, but it is very apt to open divided, or else with a green centre, especially at the commencement of the flowering time.

SOUVENIR DU CENTINAIRE DE LORD BROUGHAM.*Bourbon—Nabonnand, 1879.*

Large full flowers, dark red round circumference, shading to a lilac at the centre. Vigorous, good looking and effective.

SOUVENIR DE MADAME DE MÉTRAL.*Tea—Bernaix, 1888.*

Large flowers, imbricated, of bright cherry red, shaded to crimson. Very good.

OUVENIR DE NEMOURS.*Ile-Bourbon.*

Bright fresh rose-coloured, reverse of petals being somewhat darker, flowers large and full.

SOUVENIR DE PRÉSIDENT CARNOT.

Hybrid Tea—Pernet Ducher, 1895.

Flowers of rose flesh-colour, of most delicate hue at the centre, edge of petals shaded with white, stalks extra long and strong. A fine variety. Very floriferous and quite hardy.

SOUVENIR DE S. A. PRINCE.

Tea—Prince, 1889.

White, of peculiar delicacy; good sized flowers of perfect globular form. Most attractive and of extreme elegance. A sport from "Souvenir d'un Ami."

SOUVENIR D'UN AMI.

Tea—Defougère or Bélot, 1846.

Rose, tinged with salmon, large, full, highly perfumed, very free flowering, and good foliage. A grand old Tea Rose, and a general favourite for all purposes. Exposure to much sun soon destroys the colour and gives to the flowers a dirty appearance.

SOVENIR DE WILLIAM WOOD.

Hybrid Perpetual—E. Verdier, 1864.

Dark purple, shaded to red, a bright flower and sweet. Belongs to the "Prince Camille de Rohan" type, as regards merits is inferior to its progenitor.

SOUVENIR DE ROSIÉRISTE RAMBEAUX.

Tea—Dubreuil, 1883.

Carmine rose, edges of petals shaded to bright rose, centre inclined to yellow, fragrant. Grows a good size and is a desirable variety.

SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

Hybrid Perpetual—Paul & Son, 1876.

A dark, almost blackish, maroon, each pétal being edged with scarlet; large, full and of good globular form. A rose of bad constitution, more likely to cause disappointment than pleasure.

SUZANNE MARIE RODOCANACHI.

Hybrid Perpetual—Lévèque, 1883.

Of glowing rose; very large, full and perfect globular form, smooth wooded, distinct, altogether charming variety. Good foliage, strong to resist mildew and alternations of weather. Of "Victor Verdier" race, but on the whole superior to him.

SUZANNA SCHULTHEIS.

Tea—Nabonnand, 1880.

A perfect pure yellow, at the circumference of petals slightly lined with rose-colour; large, full, and imbricated. Very free flowering. Beautiful.

SYLPHIDE.

Tea—Bryeaux, 1842.

Yellow flesh-colour; vigorous, grows to a big size and sweet scented. In bud or half-open stage no rose in cultivation can excel it in beauty, shape or delicacy. Filbert shaped with petals folded one on the other with remarkable regularity, the edges slightly re-curved as in the "La France" group. Flourishes to great advantage under the protection of glass, its flowers being very delicate, wind, or rain or too much sun are detrimental to the perfect opening of its flowers. Beautiful foliage of the same shade as that of "Maréchal Niel." Not a common rose, but one well deserving more attention and notoriety. Unfortunately a great favourite with the Rose Bug.

SWEET BRIAR.

Rosa rubiginosa.

This Briar, the sweet scent of whose foliage is known and appreciated by all, has been hybridised by Lord Penzance, with a view of obtaining good flowers with sweet foliage. Without showing any extra luxuriosness of growth or flowering, the following varieties have done fairly well here, but bloom too late in the year to be of much use:

(1) *Anne of Geierstein—Keynes & Co.*

Dark crimson flower, followed by an abundance of clustered bunches of hips. Important foliage, a good grower with graceful branching habit.

(2) *Brenda.*

Blush or peach flower, very dainty in shade and colour, the bright golden anthers produce a charming contrast and give a pleasing effect to this good variety.

(3) *Flora McIvor*

A pure white, blushed with rose, large flowers, graceful in growth and habit; useful for cutting. A desirable plant.

(4) *Lord Penzance*

Soft shade of fawn, shaded off to a pretty emerald-green, yellow in the centre, occasionally toned with a delicate pink; very sweet, abundant bloomer and grows well.

(5) *Meg Merrilies.*

Free flowering variety, bright crimson, great abundance of hips, with large foliage, and robust habit; it is about the best of any of this class.

(6) *Rose Bradwardine.*

Clear rose, good shape and very profuse.

THE BRIDE.

Tea—May, 1885.

A pure white sport from "Catherine Mermet," a greenish lemon tinge sometimes pervades the inner petals, which increases their charms. A delicate beautiful rose, one of great value, of moderate growth, not strong foliage, is easily damaged by rough weather or insects.

TRIOMPHE DES NOISETTES.

Noisette.

Bright rose colour; large, full and vigorous. Gives an abundance of sweet-scented flowers. A good thing.

ULRICH BRUNNER.

Hybrid Perpetual—A. Levet, 1881.

Cherry red; the blooms come and open well, being of an extra large size, strong petals, lightly incurved in the centre with fine regular smooth shape, strong constitution, and claims "Paul Neron" as a parent.

VISCOUNTESS FOLKESTONE.

Hybrid Tea—Bennett, 1886.

Creamy white, shaded to pink in centre, a distinct flower of taking colour; the blooms open very quickly and soon become loose, the protection of glass therefore is almost necessary in order to insure a perfect full blown flower. Free flowering and fragrant, is a very popular rose.

VICOMTESSE DECAZES.

Tea—Pradel, 1844.

Pale yellow with coppery tinge, has long and graceful buds. This plant only grows to a small size, and is somewhat delicate.

WILLIAM ALLEN RICHARDSON.

Noisette—Ducher, 1878.

Grows extra strong here, climbs or makes a large bush; a real orange, shaded to chestnut and yellow at edge of petals. Free blooming, the flowers, when they come true, are from their rare colour of peculiar beauty, but require in this climate careful shading, or soon the sun reduces the lovely shades of chestnut to a dirty white.

XAVIER OLIBO.

Hybrid Perpetual—Lacharme, 1864.

Velvet crimson, very dark, much the shade of a Cockscomb, centre varies, sometimes incurved, sometimes pointed; a fine flower which is grown on a plant of only moderate constitution and vigour, likes rich treatment, and is subject to mildew. A descendant from "General Jacquimenot," whose wood and foliage it not a little resembles.